









# Wisconsin Socialist Legislators and Anti-trust Bills

BY CARL MINKLEY

A fair minded man will see that it is his own best interest to support the feed according to the work required from the horse. It is in this fashion that our progressive statesmen propose to regulate the wages of the working class. They establish all kinds of commissions for the purpose of regulating conditions in work shops, and the latest policy is to regulate wages in some way. They are speaking of a minimum wage for women and minors. They don't want to abolish the wage system and give the working man what he produces. They want to provide economic outlets for the women and minors. But evidently they do not consider the stomach of the working man, because they don't ask for a so-called fair wage for the working man—the so-called bread winner of the family.

They have commissions for every line of work in the state. They take into consideration the development of machinery, the invention of modern machinery, the effect of this or that invention on old machinery, etc.

They set aside contracts made between cities and public utility corporations and establish a good measure of profit on the investment.

They regulate in the interest of the public utility.

It is a new kind of progressivism to be sure to secure a fair measure of profit on capital, but never consider the necessity to secure for the workingman sufficient income to keep him alive and in good health. The regulation in the workshop, such as safety devices, is not brought about by the desire to benefit the workingman. It is done for the purpose of saving the capitalist the cost of damage suits. This point was clearly stated before the labor committee when the Trust Nerve of Milwaukee appeared against bills that intended to do away with safety devices in factories.

We favor the protection of the workingman, but the tendency to protect the workingman must go far. We ask for justice rather than just a rough cut reproduction of labor power.

This Progressive movement originated with the middle class and its representation therefore can't see the necessity of changing the economic system.

It is up to the Socialist to advance sound economics for the benefit of the workingman, and also the middle class.

The sooner the middle class will realize that their days are counted, that they have to make room for the trust, and that it is to their future interest to join the working-class movement for the purpose of acquiring the industry, the better it will be for the middle class.

We ask this middle class not to protect themselves as a class of the present, but rather to join a movement that will protect them against the capitalist in the future. We have to develop an economic system which will do away with exploitation to whatever form it may be, and secure to the real producer the full value of his labor, and he may enjoy the fruits of his labor and not be obliged to divide the fruits of his toil with some capitalist who is not doing necessary work in this system of production and distribution.

It is for this reason that the Socialists in the Assembly voted against Bill 77. A bill which would have given the trust the right to exploit the working class will of the Progressive, but it is our duty to show them the fallacy of such policy and point the way out of this misery.

## PARTY NEWS OF THE WISCONSIN MOVEMENT

### The Legislature

Social Democrats in State Legislature: Senate, Gabriel Zophy; Assembly, Carl Minkley, Edward J. M. Vot, William L. Smith.

### Employment Agencies

MADISON, Wis., March 12.—Regulation of employment agencies, establishment of free employment agencies and discussion of bills covering sanitation in labor camps, occupied the attention of the assembly committee on labor, Tuesday afternoon.

Assemblyman Smith's bill, which provides for the establishment of free employment bureaus in all cities and counties was discussed before the committee along with a bill similar in some respects to that of Assemblyman Bingham, chairman of the committee. The Smith bill was recommended for indefinite postponement, while the Bingham bill was reported out of the committee for passage. The Smith bill, which is strictly a Socialist measure, provides for free employment bureaus in every city and county of the state, the managing committee to be composed of one representative employer, one representative employee, one representative of the school board, one member of the council or county board, information concerning the supply of labor and demand for labor in each city to be kept on file in the office of the industrial commission.

### To Aid Unemployed

Should the information show that a large number of wage earners are unemployed and that distress is liable to result from want of work, the governor is to be notified by the industrial commission and be to turn to issue a proclamation to all state departments, councils, county boards and village authorities throughout the state requesting that all public work be pushed forward as rapidly as possible in order that the unemployed be given work.

In case on public work may be done, then council or county board would be empowered to provide maintenance for the unemployed.

Assemblyman Bingham's bill merely provides that it be lawful for any county, city, town or village to appropriate money or to permit the use of public property when necessary for maintaining the free employment offices. One-half of the expense of maintaining the office is to be born by the industrial commission and one-half by the county, town, village or city.

Assemblyman Smith's bill provides for the regulation of labor camps and aims to have the state health department

ment issue a permit to any one establishing such a camp, or an examination of the plans for the camp are required. Under the proposed measure the state board of health would have the power to appoint inspectors to visit the camps and see that the rules regarding them were enforced.

### Must Obtain a License

Assemblyman Bingham's bill relating to employment agencies provides that no person shall make a false statement to any one seeking or furnishing employment, knowing the same to be false. It also provides that no person shall offer or hold himself out as in a position to secure employment without having an order therefor from an employer.

Any person, firm or corporation engaging in the employment business for profit must obtain a license from the industrial commission and will be required to furnish a bond in the sum of \$1,000. In addition a fee graded as follows will be demanded: In cities of \$5,000 and over, all agents supplying female help shall pay a fee of \$50 per year; all other agents supplying female help shall pay a fee of \$25 per year; all other agents supplying female help shall pay a fee of \$10 and all other agents \$25.

### Kill Labor Bill

MADISON, Wis., March 11.—The abuse of the workingman, which has been a feature before assembly committees of the legislature, where a fight between capital and labor has been waged again characterized most of the discussion on the bill to abolish the use of white lead.

Boys painters of the state who appeared at the first hearing before the committee on public welfare again opposed the measure, which was introduced by Assemblyman Minkley. At that time they denied that lead poisoning could result to painters using it but at the hearing Tuesday afternoon they did not uphold their contention.

Assemblymen Kiefer and Minkley presented statistics showing that a large percentage of painters in the United States as well as other countries were disabled through the use of the poison.

Despite this evidence, M. Forester, Milwaukee, representing the master painters of the state, declared that the disability resulted in cases of drunken painters.

"It is the unclean, shiftless painters who get drunk and do not take care of themselves, who are poisoned by white lead," said Forester. "Most of these afflicted are men who are lazy and have filthy habits."

It also declared that it was useless to attempt to use a substitute in white lead because the climate made it impossible for a substitute to stand up under the weather conditions.

Assemblyman Minkley took issue

with Forester, and denied that it was alcoholism that caused the disability among the workers.

The same arguments that have been used before this and other committees of this legislature are being used to discredit the workingman, said Minkley. "The workingmen are being treated as drunks and filthy every time any question arises concerning their welfare."

"If a man becomes disabled after he has given the best part of his life to his trade under adverse conditions he called a drunkard by the bosses. The workingman is getting tired of these accusations and will rebel against slander."

"There are drunken bosses in Milwaukee as well as workingmen. I am sick of this buncombe that the bosses are over the workers and they stop it and show some consideration to the workers. I will show them up. I have been in the painting business for years and I know what I am talking about."

"Every state in the union is making a fight against tuberculosis. Why should Wisconsin not make a fight against the use of white lead?"

The bill was recommended for indefinite postponement by the committee. Assemblyman Minkley and Kiefer will make a fight for the bill when it comes up for consideration before the assembly.

### Favor Gorecki Bill

MADISON, Wis., March 11.—A bill by Assemblyman Gorecki, which seeks to abolish the sale or giving away of liquor in the basis of parochial or private schools, was recommended to the assembly for passage Monday night.

This is the bill which resulted from a concerted action of some of the Socialist societies in Milwaukee "to do away with drunkenness among youths who attend school affairs in some of the school buildings."

When the bill was before the committee on excise and finance for a hearing, John Wedda, a newspaper man of Milwaukee told of the shocking scenes that were witnessed by a at a bazaar that were held in some of the parochial school halls with the sanction of Polish priests.

The bill provides that no intoxicating liquor shall be sold or given away from the buildings or upon the grounds of any private or parochial school. There is a law which prevents the sale of liquor on the grounds of public schools.

### Election Day Half Off

MADISON, Wis., March 12.—Employers to Milwaukee county will not

be permitted to allow their employees to work for more than half a day on election days if the bill which was introduced by Assemblyman Kiefer and which was passed by the lower house is considered favorably by the senate and is signed by the governor. The law which is now in force declares that an employer may not ask an employee to work on election days.

### EAU CLAIRE

EAU CLAIRE, Local No. 1.—This number is not to imply that there are other local in this city. The fact is there used to be local in all of our wards but now the work is all in this one local. At the present we are receiving congratulations on our recent opening of our lyceum course, in Circuit No. 6. The presence of our comrades, Walter J. Millard, before a well filled house, last Thursday evening, was an inspiration and an uplift. The audience was made up of working people of both sexes, having a sprinkling of professional characters, all of whom are, of course, of an inquiring mind.

It was gratifying to feel that everybody retired expressing themselves well compensated for their presence, and relieved of all unfavorable impressions obtained through a false press.

Since your correspondent has been conversant with this organization of sturdy young men who are now representing the active element of Socialism in this section, we feel that they are to be congratulated upon the results of their strenuous campaign.

Within the past year they have gained a representative upon the board of city councilmen; have held the first place, with two or three exceptions in their campaign meetings; and have been successful in their efforts to affect even their own following.

They were the only party that showed an increased vote, in the presidential election.

We cannot complain of the recognition they have received from the local press. They have given us very fair reports and announcements.

Our local holds its meetings in the Union hall, on N. Barstow street, opposite the Commercial hotel. Meetings are held during the Lyceum course at 10:30 Sunday mornings. Members actively engaged are comparatively few, though there are hundreds of adhering members, and as we are assured thousands of sympathizers following, the organization for obvious reasons, are not in position to make very open declarations.

### BEAVER DAM

BEAVER DAM, Wis., Wisconsin.—Rae Weaver, secretary of the local branch of the Social-Democratic party, spoke to a large audience here to answer to statements made by David Goldstein, non-Socialist, in reference to the Socialist party being opposed to Christianity and in favor of free love.

Mr. Weaver stated that Socialism was so economic question and challenged anyone to show one word in the international programme of the Socialist party, or any other political party, that was in opposition to Christianity. He stated that the organization in America, against the Roman Catholic church or any other religion.

He admitted that individual members of the party might have free love, but held that the great Socialist movement could not be held responsible for the individual opinion of any of its members any more than any other political party.

A speaker of the question where under the present capitalist system of low wages and high cost of living, thousands of young women were being driven into selling their virtue and leading lives of shame, he said that if the Christian church wanted to do their duty to God and their fellowmen they should use their influence to wipe out this awful condition instead of entering politics to fight the only party in the land who are advocating emancipation of the working class from capitalist masters.

### SHEBOYGAN

SHEBOYGAN, Wisconsin.—Socialists here have managed to get a full ticket to the non-partisan field and it is predicted by some old bi-partisan politicians that the Socialists will elect some of their candidates.

The following candidates for the non-partisan ballot to be voted on at the primary, March 18, are:

Mayor, Fred Kneever; city clerk, Albert Kalk; assessor, Henry C. Kocke; treasurer, George C. Rammling.

Third ward—Alderman, Henry J. Kruse; supervisor, Richard Lotter.

Fourth ward—School commissioner, William J. Althen.

Fifth ward—Alderman, Frank P. Thompson.

Sixth ward—Alderman, John C. Mayer; supervisor, Charles Burdick.

Seventh ward—Alderman, Henry Zehma; supervisor, Adam Mueller.

Eighth ward—Alderman, Charles Glededorf; supervisor, Richard Labecow.

### SUPERIOR

SUPERIOR, Wisconsin.—The Superior Socialist organization is making an effort to bring ex-Congressman Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee, to Superior to speak in the interest of the Socialist candidates at the spring election.

In view of the fact that the Duluth Socialists are also seeking to bring the ex-congressman to the Twin Ports to assist in the campaign in that city, it is thought that there is an excellent chance of securing the only Socialist who served in the United States congress for a talk here.

Efforts are also being made to bring Mayor Luna, the Socialist executive of Superior, to Superior, to assist in the talk in the interest of the Socialist campaign.

### LA CROSSE

LA CROSSE, Wisconsin.—Fire Socialist lecturers of national reputa-

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tion will appear in La Crosse in a series of lectures upon Socialism. Walter J. Millard spoke on "The Socialist Challenge" Friday night.

LA CROSSE, Wisconsin.—In an effort to determine the cost of living in La Crosse as it concerns the laboring man and his family, and get data which will be used in the framing of the new contracts between unions and their employers this spring, John Rine, organizer for the American Federation of Labor and the socialist party, have mailed a list of questions to every union man in the city. More than 20 of the 33 unions in the city will be forced to make new contracts within the next three months.

In order to determine whether or not an increase in wages shall be asked an endeavor is being made to ascertain the increase in the cost of living.

### GREEN BAY

Green Bay—Social-Democratic candidates in Green Bay are as follows:

Alderman.

First ward—Albert R. Gies.

Second ward—Charles W. Smith.

Third ward—James Beckus.

Fourth ward—Frank P. Pague.

Fifth ward—Ell Francis.

Sixth ward—George Stordur.

Seventh ward—Harry G. Anderson.

Eighth ward—Franz Matthias.

### Supervisors

Fourth ward—James Prevatt.

Fifth ward—Louis J. Devroye.

Seventh ward—Sam'l Anderson.

Eighth ward—A. Peeters.

### MANITOWOC

MANITOWOC, Wisconsin.—A local newspaper of this city as well as many non-Socialists, are making an insistent demand that Socialist Mayor Stolz, resign his office, and that he should not seek office again at the expiration of his present term. Owing to the urgent wishes of the outside element it may be suggested through the efforts of the Mayor's authority that Mayor Stolz be nominated and if such is approved before a referendum the mayor may again head the local Socialist ticket.

### MANITOWOC

MANITOWOC, Wisconsin.—It has just become known that Mayor Stolz, this city, has determined to resign his office, and that he will be succeeded by Mayor Dieckman, Sheboygan, a year ago, and loaned the Sheboygan executive \$20,000 in gold from Stolz's personal account to aid Mayor Dieckman in purchasing the water works plant at Sheboygan. It was rumored that the Sheboygan Water company was about to refuse currency when selling the plant.

### PLAN MUNICIPAL HOMES

NEENAH, Wisconsin.—Neenah is planning to do away with any expense the city has in housing the poor, by building residences to be used for that purpose.

### IT HAPPENED IN MILWAUKEE

Municipal ownership of all public utilities will come as fast as the Socialist movement increases and the prospects for the extension of municipal ownership are

### City Ownership

"The test of popular prosperity and the public welfare is plain. It is the condition of the body of the people. What is their life, and how do they live?"

"Only one glance. 'Did you notice that woman who just passed?' inquired he. 'The one,' responded she, 'with the gray hair, the white feather, the red velvet robe, the mauve jacket, the black skirt, the pink fur, and the lavender epaulet?'"

"Not particularly,"—Kansas City Journal.

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### Only One Glance

"Did you notice that woman who just passed?" inquired he. "The one," responded she, "with the gray hair, the white feather, the red velvet robe, the mauve jacket, the black skirt, the pink fur, and the lavender epaulet?"

"Not particularly,"—Kansas City Journal.

## OUR YOUNG FOLKS

Every Week.

VOLUME 2 MILWAUKEE, MARCH 22, 1913 NUMBER 5

### The Young Jack Tar

PART II OF HANS, THE GERMAN BOY.

BY MARTIN GALE.

CHAPTER XXXV—Continued.

Now, on the Sunday previous, the chaplain had said that he did not like the idea of having the boys ordered to divine service, and from now on the bell would be tolled and only those need come that wanted to. So on the Sunday only about six went to hear him preach, and he was very sad, very disappointed. From that time on the boys were ordered to go again, and had to go whether they wanted to or not.

Monday brought a heavy gale, so that light masts and yards were sent down and more cable paid out so the ship rode easier. While sending down the foretopmast, a boy acting in the rigging fell into the top, fell out of the top running rigging and breaking his arm. He was taken down into the sick bay, where the surgeon set the arm and had the boy placed in his hammock.

April 24, at 1 o'clock, the ship hove up the anchor, made sail, and sailed up into Chesapeake bay, where, at 4:30, the anchor was let go again. It came on to blow great guns and the bay was very rough, so the ship pitched heavily and the light spars had to be sent down again. The water came in through the hawse pipes. Flooding the gun deck, so the boatwain's mate got some "jackasses" that were rammed into the hawsepipes to make them tight.

Hans was a great sleeper, and though otherwise lively, sometimes he just passed the hawsepipes at the last second with his hammock. From the first of the bugle at reveille the boys were only allowed seven minutes to get up, or turn out, as it is called on board ship, dress, wash their hammocks and get to the gun deck to be stowed. Every man or boy who came up after the master-at-arms, who stood at the hatchway with his watch in his hand had called "Time's up!" had his number taken and was put on the report. Hans got on the report and an punishment. He had to have his hammock called an hour before reveille for several days, and they had to see a seam on the quarterdeck for an hour with their hammocks on their shoulders.

### CHAPTER XXXVI

A Tin Sailor Display.

One afternoon the boys and marines had target practice with rifles, at first singly, then in company formation. Each boy and marine fired six shots.

After that time

On April 28 the Portsmouth made sail and sailed up to Hampton Roads, where she came to an anchor ahead of the Tennessee.

While sailing past the flagship's stern the Portsmouth's marine guard was stationed on the quarterdeck where they presented arms to the Tennessee's salute. The ship which was a salute for Admiral Cooper, the commander of the North Atlantic fleet.

As soon as the Portsmouth had anchored, the Tennessee's salute was fired, and she fired a salute for the ship which was a salute for the Tennessee's salute. The Tennessee's salute was fired, and she fired a salute for the ship which was a salute for the Tennessee's salute.

When the mail came on board, Hans had a

After that time



